Pen Picture of Lincoln. It was a biting Winter's day that I began my journey to Springfield. A furious snow storm was raging, and on my arrival at the capital of Illinois the whole city seemed almost blind under its white mantle. The streets were blockaded, only here and there a person was seen hurrying along the way, and the place appeared as though substantially uninhabited. Fortunately, the fury of the storm had kept away the usual army of office seekers, and I had the good fortune to find Mr. Lincoln at the State House with only Mr. John G. Nicolay, his private secretary, for a companion. Mr. T. D. Jones, the sculptor, was engaged in making a bust of the President, and walked over from the hotel and introduced me to Mr. Lincoln, who arose upon our entrance and received us with unassuming courtesy. Telling him at once that my visit was purely official, and that office seeking formed

no part of the mission, he grasped my hand in the most cordial manner, invited us to be seated, and remarked in a quizzing tone that as most of his visitors wanted something, and generally wanted it pretty bad, he was glad to find nobody in Ohio who had any such itching. This was the first time I had seen

Mr. Lincoln, and my first impression was that he and Mr. Nicolay were the two homeliest men I had ever seen in one room at the same time. The President at first appeared to be all angles. His height was great, his shoulders broad and square, his legs, arms, body, forehead, nose, chin, seemed angular. He was dressed in in an old-fashioned black suit, well worn dress coat, satin vest, cut very low in the front, displaying a large amount of shirt bosom. The shirt was scrupulously clean, but it had been so often washed and ironed that the edges were thoroughly well worn and covered with a kind of stiff brist ling fringe. The buttons were few in front, and as Mr. Lincoln seated himself in a very low chair, he disclosed each once.

Tin ing pay the tom Tim

cent not1

riva

jour

tem;

stand

press

great

man,

ity w

has a

journ belief

alway

Times Other

tors as

is the

most ar

we will

superic

senting

authen

popular

popular

tempora

done in

not for

of publi

has a let

lishmen

The Mon

to The T

of the m

The Tin

neglects agrees w

upon the

paper in

we use th monly in

call here

of the pa

classified.

municatic

news, or 1

ing to a

likely be

of the pap

at haphaz

local news

ties as wel

has never

be violated

that journ

pressure of

event may

shall conta

articles, ea

length. H

politics, one

on an eccle

literature, 1

The Bes

The best !

York are

Most of then

the choice vi

at public bar

chew wines

Depew occas

champagne v

back, but the

Delmonico's

yet seen Hen

thing but Ap

Evarts drinks

apparent relis.

the second gl

ter partakes :

is served with

Postmaster .C

Judge Noah I

usually confin

ling, but not

coe Conkling's

to his lips in I

seph H. Choe

There are so

is true, that

merry" withou

or their dignit;

good Burgund

clear away the

brain and loose

brilliant "Sun

his Sauterne, h

his small brand

his wit loses n

consequence, no

George H. Pel

drinker, but he

ent after dinner

ing what would

stomace under

Ten thousand

pholers in Tokio

Times.

gress the laws

glass.

And ye

it, not t

The

ous w.

a strong, powerful chest covered with hair like a bison. His face was covered with a stubby beard of a few weeks' growth, which he explained by saying that he was growing whiskers to improve the beauty of his appearance. His hair was long, thick, sprinkled with gray, and thrown back from a high, broad, retreating forehead. The perceptive faculties unusually prominent, the eyebrows strongly marked and shaggy. The skin of his face was brown, coarse, covered with furrows and deep lines; mouth large, eyes sparkling, brilliant and thoughtful: hands and feet enormous, and when seated his legs from the knees down

old-fashioned silver-bowed spectacles. Altogether, his person and manner was that of an extremely awkward, ungainly man dressed in country fashion in his Sunday clothes, visiting away from his daily work and anxious to get back to his ordinary occupation and working garments. His face in repose was that of a vigorous, origin al, intellectual thinker, but clouded with a peculiar gravity as near to melancholy as it can be described. When he began to talk the whole counte nance lighted, the eyes twinkled with fun or shone with seriousness. A times his laugh was so boisterous, boylike, and genuine that it was positively infectious .- Cleveland Leader.

appeared to be out of all proportion

in length to the rest of his person.

He held in his hands a pair of heavy,

Borodino and Gettysburg.

It is not uninteresting to state what have been the bloodiest battles of the last hundred years, that is, to compute the percentage of loss to the numbers engaged. Within the allotted time the Napoleonic battles come first. The battle of Lodi, Boraparte's first brillant success, was simply the daring passage of a brigade, and does not enter into the computation. Arcola was the most sanguinary struggle of the Italian campaign. The forces engaged numbered about 70,000, and the loss was about 25,000, or about 35 per cent. At Rivioli there were 80,000 men engaged, and the loss was 40,000, but 20,000 of these consisted of Austrians who surrendered to Napoleon, so that the real loss was only 25 per

After Bonaparts's return from Egypt he fought the battle of Marengo. In its results this was one of the most momentous engagements in history, but all accounts agree that it was the 17,000, or about 18 per cent. At the battle of Austerlitz, which by many is | the principal yet remains unknown." considered Napoleon's most brilliant victory, the French and Austro-Russian armies numbered 210,000 men. and the loss was 40,000, or about 18 per cent. At Jewa-Auerstadt there were 325,000 men engaged, and the loss was 40,000 or about 12 per cent. At Borodino there were 170,000 men in battle, and \$0,000 were killed and wounded, amounting to more than 47 per cent. At Leipsic there were 500,-000 men in the battle, which lasted 3 days, and the loss was 110,000, or 22 per cent. At Waterloo 140,000 men were engaged and the loss was 40,000, or 28 per cent. In the Crimean war there were 125,000 men at the battle of Inkermann, and the casualties amounted to 25,000, or 20 per cent. At Magenta there were 225,000 men, the loss was 11 per cent, or about 25, At Solferino there were 250,000, the loss was 40,000, or 16 per At Sadowa the hostile forces number 425,000, and 70,000, or 16 per cent, were killed and wounded. At Gravelotte there were 450,000 men in the encounter, of whom 35,000, or about 8 per cent were killed and wounded. At Shiloh the armies num bered 90,000, and the loss was 30,000 or one third. At Fredericksburg there were 180,000, and the loss was 20,000, or 11 per cent. At Antietam

there were 150,000, and the loss was

20,000, or about 13 per cent. At

Chickswauga there were 105,000, and the loss was 30,000, or 29 per cent. At Chancellorsville there were 150,000, and the loss was 30,000, or 29 per cent. At Gettysburg there were 160, 000, and the loss amounted to 57,000, or 39 per cent. Thus the figures show that Borodino was the bloodiest battle of modern times, with Gettysburg in the second place.

The Only American Anarchist SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF A. R. PARSONS, AS GIVEN BY HIS BROTHER.

Gen. W. H. Parsons, brother of the condemned Anarchist, was interviewed by The World correspondent in Norfolk, Va., and in reply to interroga-

"My brother, the only American among the comdemned Anarchists, was born in Montgomery County, Ala., June 20, 1848, and is therefore in his fortieth year. His grandfather was a Major General in the Revolutionary War, and his grand-uncle lost an arm at the battle of Bunker Hill. At 12 years of age my brother entered the Galveston News office, but on the breaking out of the war, at the age of 13, he joined a Confederate company, the Long Star Grays, participating in many actions and assisting in the capture of Gen. Twiggs. He later became a member of my brigade and an excellent cavalry scout, serving under me until the war ended, when he was

17 years of age. "He edited the Waco (Tex.) Spectator in 1868, and was married to a talented and beautiful Mexican lady in 1872 at Austin, Tex. Two children are the result of their union. In 1870 he was elected Secretary of the Texas Senate, and the following year was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Going to Chicago in 1873, he resumed his trade of compositor on the Times, and in 1876 joined the Socialists. He has been President of the Trade and Labor Association for three years. He has been nominated for Alderman three times, for Congress twice and for Sheriff and County Clerk

"At the National Convention of the | was in the depth again. Socialistic Labor party, held in Alle gheny, Pa., in 1874, he was nominated for President of the United States, but the age requirement, if nothing else, would have prevented his election. At the time of his surrender to the Court he was the editor of the Alarm. My brother is a philosophical Anarchist and claims the gift of prophecy. He has never counselled revolution but has prophesied it. In his words addressed to Mr. Powderly from the Chicago bastille July 4, 1885, he said:

"'Whether we live or die, the social revolution is inevitable. The boundaries of human freedom must be enlarged and widened. The seventeenth century was a struggle for religious liberty, the eighteenth for po litical equality, and in this century mankind is demanding economic or industrial freedom. The fruition of this struggle means the social revolution. We see it coming; we predict, we hail it with joy. Are we criminals

"As I am an old-time Jeffersonian Democrat I frequently expostulated with my brother on the idea involved in the word anarchy. His reply to me, with the bars between us and the shadow of the scaffold hanging over him, was: I am not a revolutionist per se. Revolutions are not made by agitators, and prophets are the crea tures of wrongs inflicted by the privileged few and their tools. We do not seek to make revolution, we simply see it coming. We predict it. Am I a

"I would interpose that the people ought to administer the corrective for existing evils through the machinery of the ballot. To this he would reply: 'The people will so attempt but be only measurably seccessful. The vested wrongs of the privileged class although in the hands of a meagre minority will never be relinquished without coercion. Witness our late civil war.'

"I often pressed my brother for an explanation of the term anarchism as meant and believed in by him. His reply was: Philosophic anarchy is the very antipodes of anarchy as defined by capitalism. Webster defines anarchy as without rulers or governors and as disorder and confusion. The latter is capitalistic anarchy; is a condition without rulers or gov ernors invested with authority to dictate to others against their will.'

"There is no pretense that my brother or any of the condemned men worst planned and worst fought of all | threw the bomb. They are all con-Bonaparte's victories. There were demned as supposed although not 60,000 men engaged, and the loss was | proved accomplices, for there can be no accessory without a principal and

Sumner's Size and Strength.

Charles Sumner stood 6 feet two inches high without his shoes, and he was so well built that his height was only noticeable when he was near a person of ordinary size. But there was a manner about him, a free swing of the arm, a stride, a pose of his shaggy head, a sway of his broad shoulders, that gave to those who knew him best the idea that he was of heroic size. Then too, there was something. in the intent look of his deep-set eye, his corrugated brow, the frown born of intense thought, and his large head made to seem yet larger by its crown of thick, heavy, longish gray hair, all of which gave the idea of physical greatness; but with his frequent smile the set frown passed, his whole appearance changed, and his face beamed like a dark lantern suddenly lighted. His smile effected a wonderful transformation in his whole appearance, and it set up a peculiar sympathy be-

tween himself and its recipient. For one of his sedentary habits, he had extraordinary strength, and yet he was not an athlete. While in Washington his only exercise was walking, and as he believed that it was the pace rather than the distance which tells, when opportunity offered he would go at a rate that amazed be-

holders: Some persons attempting to join and keep up with him only succeeded by taking an occasional hop, skip, and jump, such as children practice when walking with their parents. Up to the time of his injuries he walked much in Washington, for, as he said, he could outwalk omnibuses, and give them long odds. - Comond.

A Story of Peter Cartwright. The following good story is told of Peter Cartwright, the famous and eccentric Methodist preacher:

One day, on approaching a ferry across the river Illinois, he heard the ferryman swearing terribly at the ser mons of Peter Cartwright, and threatened that if he ever had to ferry the preacher across, and knew him, he would drown him in the river.

"Stranger, I want you to put me

"Wait till I'm ready," said the ferry man, and pursued his conversation and strictures on Peter Cartwright. Having finished, he turned to Peter and said: "Now I'll put you across. On reaching the middle of the stream, Peter threw his horse's bridle over a stake in the boat, and told the ferryman to let go his pole.

"What for?" asked the ferryman. "Well, you've just been using my name improper-like, and you said if I ever came this way you would drown me. Now you've got a chance." "Is your name Peter Cartwright?

asked the ferryman. "My name is Peter Cartwright." Instantly the ferryman laid hold of the preacher, but he did not know Peter's strength, for Peter instantly seized the ferryman, and holding him by the nape of the neck, plunged him into the water, saying. "I baptize thee (splash) in the name of Satan whose child thou art."

Then lifting him up, dripping, Peter asked: "Did you ever pray?"

"Then it's time you did." "I'll do no such thing!" said the Butter, Cheese and Eggs. Splash! splash! and the ferryman

'Will you pray now? asked Peter "I'll do anything that you bid me! said the gasping victim.

"Then follow me-" 'Our Father which art in Heaven," etc, Having acted as clerk, repeating after Peter, the ferryman cried: "Now

let me go!" "Not yet," said Peter. "You must make me three promises: 1st, that you will repeat that prayer, morning and evening, as long as you live; 2d, that you will hear every pioneer preacher that comes within five miles of this ferry; 3d, that you will put every Methodist preacher over free of ex pense. Do you promise and vow?" "I promise," said the ferryman; and strange to say, that very man became a shining light in the church.

Our Daily Bread. Heavy and sour bread or biscuit has vast influence through the digestive organs on the measur. of health we enjoy. How important to our present happiness and future usefulness the blessing of good health and a sound constitution are, we can only realize when we have lost them and when it is too late to repair the dam age. Notwithstanding these facts, thous ands of persons daily jeopardize not only their health, but their lives, and the healths and lives of others, by using articles in the preparation of their food the purity and healthfulness of which they know nothing. Perhaps a few cents may have been saved, or it may have been more convenient to obtain the articles used, and the housekeeper takes the responsibility and possibly will never know the mischief that has been wrought Paterfamilias may have spells of headache, the children may have lost their appetites, or look pale; if so the true cause is rarely suspected. The weather, the lack of out door-air, or some other cause, is given, and the unwholesome, poisonous system of adulterated foods goes on Next to the flour, which should be made of good, sound wheat and not ground too fine, the yeast or baking powder, which furnishes the rising properties, is of the greatest importance, and of two we prefer baking powder, and always use the Royal, as we thereby retain the original proper ties of the wheat, no fermentation taking place. The action of the Royal Baking Powder upon the dought is simply to swell it and form little cells through every part. These cells are filled with carbonic acid gas, which passes off during the process

The Royal is made from pure grape acid, and it is the action of this acid upon highly carbonized bicarbonate of sods that generates the gas alluded to; and these ingredients are so pure and so perfectly fitted, tested and adapted to each other, that the action is mild and permanent, and is continued during the whole time of baking, and no residue of poisonous ingredients remains to undermine the health, no heavy biscuits, no sour bread. but if directions are followed, every article will be found sweet and wholesome.

PHILIP KOPPEL,

Horse Equipments, Trunks, Whipe MERCHANT TAILOR Robes, Blankets, Nets, Chamois, Neatsfoot Oil and Axle Grease. BROAD STREET.

Boof Ointment, &co. BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY Everything that is usually kept in a First class Harness Store can be found at

LADIES! PEERLESS DYES.

WANTED

Dyeing, Scouring and Repairing.

Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENJAMIN J. MAYO. Diamonds

GOLD CHAINS. GOLD WATCHES. SILVER WATCHES. GOLD PENS GOLD JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER HEADED WALKING STICKS,

Sterling Silver Ware, IN PLUSH NELVET CASES. Best Silver Plated Ware,

French Clocks, Bronzes and Opera Glasses.

No. 887 Broad Street, Close to City Hall, Newark, N. J.

JOHN E. BOOTH.

Pure Milk and Cream, IN GLASS JARS, 6 Cents per Quart.

In Depot, Bloomfield Avenue, MONTCLAIR.

Parties wishing to be served will a

R. E. Heckel & Sons

BUTCHERS,

Center Market, Bloomfield

PRIME FRESH, CORNED and SMOKED

MEATS.

Also a good selection of

Fresh Fish and Oysters.

\* OLD STAND

Is the place to buy all kinds of

HAND-MADE

Light and Heavy Harness.

GEO. W. WAY'S,

BLOOMFIELD AVE. BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

They vill dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-lading Qualities. They do not crock or smu. For sale by GFORGE M. WOOD, Pharmacis',

SAVE MONEY SAVE MONEY

Parties in want of

Will find it to their advantage to visit the Large Establishment of

73 Market Street,

Where they will find a large stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, 3 and 2-ply All-wool Ingrain of the Latest Patterns and at the

BEDROOM SUITS, consisting of Walnut, Antique Ook, Ash and Cherry, all 8 pieces, at reduced prices.

PARLOR SUITS of all the latest styles, frames and coverings, at great reduction in prices.

LOUNGES, 100 Lounges, all on one floor, ranging in prices from \$50.00 down to \$4.75. OILCLOTH, Linoleum, Bedding, Mattresses, Children's Carriages, etc.; etc. at a great reduction.

SIDEBOARDS, Chiffoniers, Bookcases, Walnut Extension Tables, Mantel and Pier Glasses, at low figures.

FOLDING BEDS, Velvet, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Fancy Chairs and Rockers in great variety at great reduction.

STOVES .- I want to call the attention of the public to my large line of Par lor Stoves and Ranges, of all the latest improvements and designs

CASH OR CREDIT.

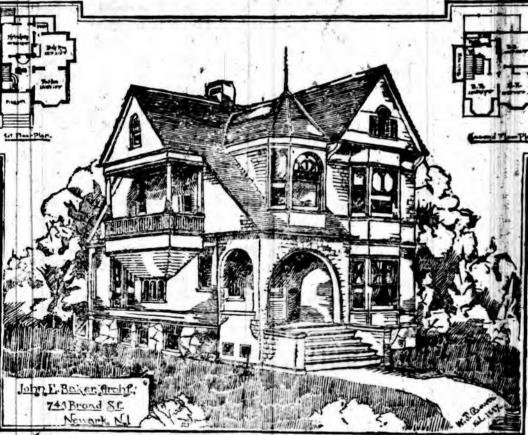
Goods Delivered, Free of Charge to any Part of the State.

AMOS H. VAN HORN,

73 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND PLANE STS.

Artistic Homes



Gallagher. Eight rooms with modern improvements. First story brick, second stary and roof shingles. Cost moderate. Plans and specifications furnished for buildings of every description. I would be pleased to call the attention of of parties who contemplate building (or making repairs) to fourteen houses that I have under way in the Oranges, Bloomfield and Montclair, prices ranging from \$3,000 to \$25,000. Designs for artistic interior furniture and dec-

JOHN E. BAKER, Architect. OFFICE, 748 Broad Street, Newark. Residence, 41 Norman Street. East Orange.

A. J. C. C.

PURE JERSEY or ALDERNEY MILK.

GLASS BOTTLES!

PURE JERSEY or ALDERNEY MILK in QUART GLASS BOTTLES will be delivered by me, and the patronage of the public is solicited. The Milk offered is warranted perfectly pure, and is from imported Jersey Cattle.

The Cattle are fed on the BEST of hay and feed, no feed being allowed them that would impair the healthfulness of the Milk. The stables and cattle are kept in the most perfect manner as to Cleanliness and Ventilation—a most important factor if healthy milk is desired. As a table article and beverage it recommends itself, showing a larger percentage of cream than any other Milk sold. For invalids and children it is recommended by all physicians.

MILK IN GLASS HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES: 1st. It is more cleanly not being exposed to odors and contamination, to blowing dust and dirt, to the rain, to the drip and dirt from the reins or hands of the driver. 2d. Its quality may be seen at a glance by the cream at the top, and the color of 3d. It will keep sweet longer, because in delivering there is no churning (each bottle being filled to the stopper,) and the bottles are kept iced in warm weather until 4th. Its flavor is better, because the air has no chance to act upon it, and because it is absolutely free from the metallic flavor often noticed in milk transported

Parties wishing to be served can call at farm in Bloomfield, or send postal to JOHN F. MAXFIELD, Bloomfield, N. J.

J. W. Baldwin & Bros.,

UPPER BROAD STREET,

FIRST QUALITY LEHIGH COAL, Sawed and Split, Wood,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Feed and Grain,

Crockery, Oilcloths, Rubber Boots and Shoes, Etc.

for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copy-rights, etc., for the United States, and patents in Canada, England, France, and all other countries. Their exper-nequaled and their facilities are unsurnthe SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published it any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by ill newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific America.

161 Bros way, New York.

Hand ook about patents mailed free.

Lowest Prices.

Miss H. A. Shibley

Therough instruction in Drawing in Casi Still Life, Sketching in Nature and Portraiture, Mineral Oil and Water Colors. All house. of decorative art. Year begins September

ART SCHOOL.

Bel., Lack, and Western R.

Leafe Watsessing - 10. 11.41 f m. 12 49, 1.48, 5 5. 9, 48, 1, 12 p.m., 12 48 n.m.

. Des not stop at N. wats

North-Leave Ouristopher si later than time given above

Suncay Trains from New 1.

Sunday Train to New York,

Leave Bloomfield Avenue

New York & Greenwood Lake R R

MISS H. A. SHIBLEY Belleville, Ave., Bloomide L. N. J.

JOHN G. KEYLER. Bloomfield Avenue,

FURNITURE

Of Every Description.

Parler and Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Bolsteads, Sofas, Lounges, What Nots, Book Shelves and Cases, Brackets, Looking Glasses, Etc.

Mattresses and Spring Beds ALWAYS ON HAND.

Upholstering and Repairing done with neatness.

FRED'K T. CAMP, ARCHITECT,



Office, 60 Liberty St., N. Y

Accuracy, Economy and Promitness. Law